

opc Bulletin

THE MONTHLY NEWSLETTER OF THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA, NEW YORK, NY • OCTOBER 2006

Wright Unearths the Origins of Al-Qaeda *Masterful Tale of the Men behind 9/11*

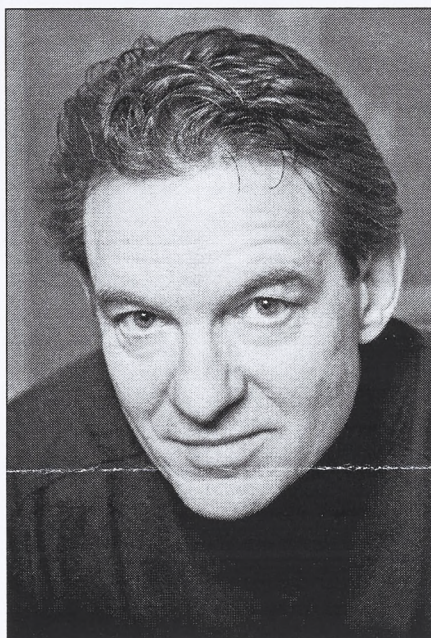
OPC EVENT PREVIEW/October 4

By Sonya K. Fry

"The Looming Tower: Al-Qaeda and the Road to 9/11" [New York: Alfred A. Knopf] is fast becoming the definitive work on explaining the story behind the attack on America. Lawrence Wright, a brilliant *New Yorker* staff writer, won the OPC's 2002 Ed Cunningham Award for his articles on Ayman al-Zawahiri, Al-Qaeda's strategic mastermind. The OPC judges wrote, "His fluid writing is backed up by hard-to-get interviews and masterful story-telling."

On Wednesday, October 4 at 6:15pm, Wright will talk about his book and present the fascinating story of both the development of Al-Qaeda and the little known attempts in this country to stop the organization. Wright has spent the five years since 9/11 on this story—interviewing sources, traveling to inaccessible places and ferreting out the details and then weaving the story into a sweeping narrative.

Another brilliant writer and two-time OPC award winner, Dexter Filkins, *The New York Times*' Baghdad bureau chief, reviewed Wright's book in *The New York Times Book Review* on August 6.



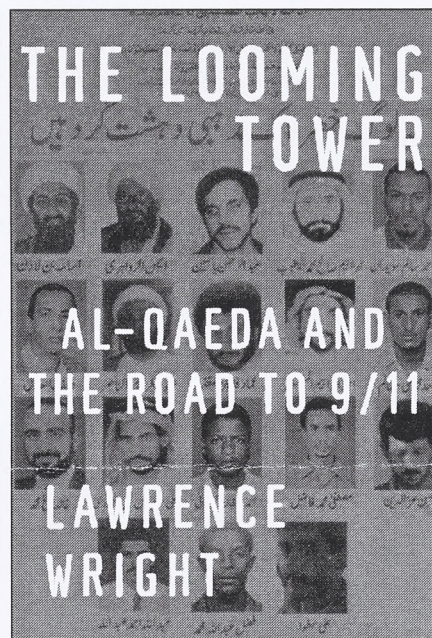
Lawrence Wright

His writing is so clear and succinct that we think it best to quote that review:

"When Mohamed Atta and his four Saudi confederates commandeered a Boeing 767 and steered it into the north tower of the World Trade Center, they began a story that still consumes us nearly five years on, and one that seems, on bad days, to promise war without end.

But the events of September 11, 2001, were in many ways less the start of a tale than the end of one, at least the climax of one, begun many years before in different precincts: in the middle-class suburbs of Cairo, in the mosques of Hamburg, in Jedda, in Islamabad, in the quiet university town of Greeley, Colorado.

In its simplest terms, this is the story of how a small group of men, with a frightening mix of delusion and calculation, rose from a tormented civilization to mount a catastrophic assault on the world's mightiest power, and how another group of men and women, convinced



that such an attack was on the way, tried desperately to stop it.

What a story it is. What a riveting tale Lawrence Wright fashions in this marvelous book. *The Looming Tower* is not just a detailed, heart-stopping account of the events leading up to 9/11, written with style and verve, and carried along by villains and heroes that only a crime novelist could dream up. It's an education, too....a thoughtful examination of the world that produced the men who brought us 9/11, and of their progeny who bedevil us today. The portrait of John O'Neill, the driven, demon-ridden F.B.I. agent who worked so frantically to stop Osama bin Laden, only to perish in the attack on the World Trade Center, is worth the price of the book alone. *The Looming Tower* is a thriller. And it's a tragedy, too."

Please make reservations by calling the OPC at 212-626-9220. Reception starts at 5:30pm with book talk at 6:15pm.

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President's Message: Keeping the OPC Vital

By Marshall Loeb

For journalists, this is the best of times and the worst of times.

The best of times because modern technology enables us to reach out to more and more sites and sources of news and ideas, to report and write and narrate the story for the benefit of more and more people, in ever varying ways—via the printed word, radio, TV, cable, the web and much more.

It is also, in many respects, the worst of times.

Almost everywhere, journalists are under increasing pressure. Pressure, in some countries, to conform in the political arena and hew to the party line. Pressure, in some companies, to perform in the marketplace for the cause of ever rising profit. (On this subject, I agree with Henry Luce, a consummate journalist, who said something like, "Let us make great magazines, but let us make a few nickels, too." Well, Luce made a lot of nickels, but he also made great magazines.)

If ever there were a need for journalists to join together and assist each other, it is now.

One of the rare institutions where we can do that—indeed, where we have been doing that for 67 years—is the Overseas Press Club of America.

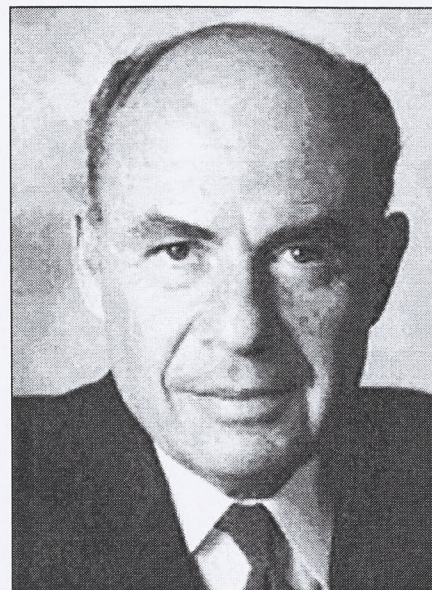
The OPC is a very special and rewarding place where we can meet to learn from each other and share ideas and experiences. It is a lively place where writers and editors, reporters and photographers, among many others, can get to know each other better on both a social and intellectual level.

The OPC is also one of the conspicuous defenders of journalists, particularly when they are jailed or otherwise threatened by abusive government dictatorships. Our Freedom of the Press Committee spends many hours writing to, and in negotiation with, foreign governments. In the last few months, the Committee has contacted the Palestinian Authority, Sudan, The Gambia, China, Turkey, Singapore, the Philippines, Guatemala and Cuba.

You may wish to join the committee.

There are many other important activities of the club. They range from granting our highly regarded annual OPC awards for the best in international journalism to giving scholarships to promising young journalists who wish to become foreign correspondents. We also provide platforms for visiting correspondents to offer first-hand reports from their beats.

Keeping the club vital requires your support. The OPC has put together an



Marshall Loeb

impressive programming schedule for this fall, and we hope to build our membership with your help. If you are in the New York area, think about coming to one of our programs and bring a colleague to introduce him or her to the OPC. Give us your ideas and dreams for the club.

In sum, during this time of rapid change and difficult challenges, we think you will get numerous benefits from the OPC. We hope to see more of you at the club, and that you bring along many friends and colleagues to join our membership.

Marshall Loeb was elected OPC president in August.

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Cutting Through the 'Static'

Q&A: Amy Goodman

Investigative journalist **Amy Goodman**, host of the award-winning, daily radio news program "Democracy Now!", has been a persistent critic of both the Bush Administration's policies in the Middle East as well as what she sees as the failure of the "corporate media" to call the American government to account. In a 2003 profile, The Washington Post called Goodman "a daily polestar for those who crave the antiwar perspective that mainstream networks and newspapers often consign to the margins." Since Goodman helped launch "Democracy Now!" in 1996, the show—funded entirely through contributions from listeners, viewers and foundations—has expanded its reach to air on 450 stations across North America.

She has won numerous awards, including the Robert F. Kennedy Prize for International Reporting, the Alfred I. DuPont-Columbia Award, the Armstrong Award, the Radio/Television News Directors Award, the George Polk Award and awards from the Associated Press, United Press International and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. In 1999, Goodman and producer Jeremy Scahill received an OPC award for their radio documentary, "Drilling and Killing: Chevron and Nigeria's Oil Dictatorship." At the ceremony, they refused the award to protest the club's stance that the evening's keynote speaker, Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke, not be questioned by the press during the dinner.

Last year, Goodman wrote the national bestseller, "The Exception to the Rule: Exposing Oily Politicians, War Profiteers, and the Media that Love Them" [New York: Hyperion] with her brother David Goodman. This September, she published another book co-written with her brother: "Static: Government Liars, Media Cheerleaders, and the People Who Fight Back" [New York: Hyperion]. Goodman discussed their new book and its provocative critique of the mainstream media with the OPC's Joscelyn Jurich.

You argue that what we get from the media is "static"—lies, deception and omissions—especially in reporting on Iraq.

The reason we titled the book "Static" is because of all of its different meanings.

One is the "static" that we feel the mainstream media provides—that here you have increasingly sophisticated technology that should get out information around the world ever clearer, and yet we're seeing that information and reality obfuscated, actually more covered up than ever. So instead we get static—a veil of distortion, lies, omissions, half-truths.



Amy Goodman

But static is what the media should in fact create. Not that "static," but criticism—a challenging of those in power to hold them accountable, in a world where increasingly wealth and power are consolidated both at the national level and internationally, there has to be some kind of counter, and the media is the most important counter.

Do you see any positive examples in what you call the "corporate media"?

I'm not saying that the corporate media doesn't ever do an important expose—they absolutely do. But what really matters is the daily drumbeat of news—what's on the front pages, what's the top story. That's what sinks into the consciousness of the American people—something that's repeated over and over again.

In the lead up to the invasion of Iraq, over and over again on the front pages of *The New York Times*, we had this allegation of weapons of mass destruction. Rarely taken note of or quoted were those who said, "We don't believe that the analysis holds up, we don't see it there."

And I'm not just talking about people outside of the establishment, but people in the core of the establishment, people high up in the Central Intelligence Agency, people high up in the Pentagon, saying, "It doesn't add up." But they get marginalized. Instead you had *The New York Times* leading the way with reporters like the now disgraced national security correspondent Judith Miller. But it's not just Judith Miller. Her articles were placed by editors, not to mention edited. What's interesting in that lead-up to the invasion is the amount of opposition there was despite the almost uniform call in the media for war. I'm not just talking about the *Times*, but in the networks—ABC, NBC, CBS—the cable channels—CNN, MSNBC—over and over again, you had the voices of those for war. And the spectrum was often military—how fast should we go, should we just have an air war, or should we send in troops? That's the spectrum—as opposed to the question, "Why do this at all?" That's the range of opinion. That is no longer a mainstream media. That's an extreme media. That's cheerleading the war.

You open the book with a discussion of Katrina. Why?

The media did the right thing in that case. They immediately went down to New Orleans. Katrina hit and the corporate network reporters were there and we saw something we rarely see—President Bush not sending in aid for days, the administration being on vacation, President Bush, Vice President Cheney, Andrew Card—the whole group not coming away from their vacation to deal with this disaster of epic proportions. And a side effect was that they didn't send in the troops and so the corporate network reporters go and there are no troops to embed with. And what do we see? We see reporters broadcasting from ground zero, broadcasting the victim's perspective, from the perspective of those who are the most effected. And that is so rare. You saw reporters broadcasting and a body would float by. I saw a young woman reporter on television talking to this man who just walked up in shock in the water holding his boy's hand saying, "I was holding my wife's hand, and as she slipped away she said 'Take care of the children.'" And then he just walked off

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The Hungarian Revolution, 50 Years Later

REMINISCENCE

By Barrett McGurn

When, a half century ago, the historic Hungarian Revolution erupted in October 1956, I was not sure exactly where that country lay in Eastern Europe. Making this lapse of geographical information especially egregious, I had just completed a decade in Italy and France as bureau chief in each of those countries for the New York and Paris *Herald Tribunes*.

How do I get there? I asked the travel office in Rome's Piazza Colonna. No problem, was the answer. Fly to Vienna and head east, but keep in mind there's a war on.

On a Saturday afternoon, half a week into the uprising and just arrived in the Austrian capital, I phoned an old friend in our embassy, Bob Delaney of the United States Information Agency. What's up? Bob spoke for a half hour. Trusting he was right and citing no authority but myself, I rushed a story to Paris and New York in time for the early weekend deadlines. In New York the piece led the paper under a three-column headline.

"Are you going in?" a fellow American reporter asked me. "I'm not. They don't pay me that much."

Fine for his outfit, but Eric "Kid" Hawkins, the English former boxer who edited the Paris edition, had other ideas. "The London papers are in Budapest," he told me pointedly. By Monday my taxicab tailgated an American legation courier car swathed in our national flag. We made it safely into the Hungarian capital.

Budapest was euphoric. Its people thought they were free. Covering the story posed a challenge. There was no Delaney and neither I nor anyone I knew could cope with the baffling Hungarian tongue. In addition to eye witness observations there was fortunately one other aid, the British legation's sophisticated daily news summary.

Five days into my stay I was up until 3am phoning Paris for cable relay to New York. Two hours later I was awakened by cannonading. An armada of tanks had rolled in from the east, firing as they came. Below my windows dozens of correspondents from as many Western nations were stretching their countries' flags over their engine hoods, ready to flee west. It was too late to go, in my opinion, and anyway I had to get more

sleep. As it turned out, I was right. All those who raced back up the Danube valley were captured on the road and were still prisoners a week or so later when the Russians let the rest of us go.

Up at eight, still well short of my usual eight hours, I walked the quarter-mile to the United States legation. Except for an occasional rumble of gunfire, Budapest was silent. Tanks at strategic corners commanded the main avenues. Two scores of reporters already had taken shelter under the stars and stripes. Among



Budapest, October 23, 1956

us were the Martons, future parents-in-law of TV's Peter Jennings. Long political prisoners of the Communists, they had just been freed. The legation found blankets for us but table tops were our beds.

The legation telephones jangled with appeals for arms: "Flame throwers, tank breakers...otherwise we will die!" I took notes for a post-release series although I had no idea when that could appear. Outside heavy firing resumed. Back at our vacated Duna Hotel machine gun bullets shot up the kitchen, cutting output to one item, goulash. My erstwhile room was filled with broken glass and the chamber of the *New York Times'* John MacCormac took a direct shell hit.

Seventy-two hours into the shooting a wag suggested that we make a call of our own, telling the Soviet *komandatura* that we gentlemen and an occasional lady of the press had decided to take our

leave. To our amazement the answer was no, not today, but come see us at our command post and you can leave tomorrow. We could go! They said tomorrow but why not now? Under the usual flag display we drove west. At the city edge, however, we were stopped. A tank rotated its cannon until it pointed at the driver of the first car. We turned back. To our pained dismay, we were cheered along our retreat. We were mistaken for the vanguard of a Western liberation force.

Next day at the Russian headquarters we were questioned one by one. A note was taken about the fact that we had broached the Iron Curtain minus visas. Then we were freed. We jammed into cars. I had long since released my cabbie but another American gave me a lift. Each national group shared the same hospitality except for one reporter, the correspondent of the Communist daily of London. The Brits were unanimous and adamant, "He found his paradise, let him stay in it." In our car we thought it over. We had a supply of chocolates and brandy for the drive west. The fellow had to have a lift. We could share our provender with him but we need not talk to him.

Inside the car, he had a question: "Have you done your pieces yet?" "No."

It broke our no-talk pledge but at least it was only a two-letter word

"I haven't either," said our ill-welcomed guest. "But I will tell just what happened here and if my paper won't print it, I'll give it to someone else. My wife and I have been Communists since our teens but I'll do it even if they throw me out of the Party."

Back in England he was true to his word. As in the case of so many others, what happened in Hungary had been so disillusioning that Communist ranks shrank and an irreparable weakness in the Soviet system had been exposed. A few miles west a Soviet guard stopped us. Beneath his military garb was unexpected sophistication.

"Are you carrying weapons?"

"No, we're journalists."

"Journalists? Then you have pencils and that's worse! But, all right, go."

Barrett McGurn won an OPC award for his Hungarian reports. He was president of the OPC from 1963 to 1965.



PEOPLE...with Al Kaff

GORDON CURRIE/BILL SHINN

GLOBAL: *The New York Times* has transferred OPC member

Marc Lacey to Mexico City from Nairobi, where he was bureau chief for East Africa. AP foreign correspondents on the move: **Elizabeth Kennedy** from the national news desk to Nairobi, **Slobodan Lekic** from Jakarta to Brussels, and **Heidi Vogt** from business news to Dakar.

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland: **Walter Cronkite** was named honorary chairman of the advisory board of the National Sailing Hall of Fame in September. Cronkite, 89, an OPC member, has been sailing since 1947. While in Baltimore to receive the honor, the former CBS News anchor told *The Sun* newspaper that **Katie Couric**, the new CBS Evening News anchor, "is doing a great job." He added that the program's new format featuring longer magazine pieces and citizen commentaries is "somewhat revolutionary."

ASHGABAT, Turkmenistan: **Ogulsapar Muradova**, 58, a correspondent for Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, died in prison under unexplained circumstances in September after she was convicted in August of possessing ammunition. She had been sentenced to six years in prison after a swift, closed trial in which she had no lawyer. "Her supporters said she had been the victim of fabricated charges in one of the world's most repressive regimes," *The New York Times* reported. In a statement, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty said Muradova appeared to have suffered a head injury.

BAGHDAD: "Today journalists in Iraq face death threats from all sides," **Ali Fadhil** wrote in a *New York Times* op-ed article in September. And the United States is not helping, he argued. "With American encouragement, Iraq produced a generation of young journalists who are decades ahead of their counterparts elsewhere in the region....In the last year, however, as successive short-term governments have taken power in Baghdad, American support for the Iraqi news media has waned." In May, U.S. officials in Baghdad announced the transfer of the

International Media Center, which has been the headquarters for local and international media, to the new Iraqi government that Fadhil calls "dominated by militias and regards the news media as akin to the insurgency, something that it must defeat and suppress." Fadhil is an Iraqi medical doctor who took up journalism in 2003 and has reported for NPR. He cited the Committee to Protect Journalists, which reports that 56 Iraqi journalists have been killed since the war began in 2003.

Bilal Hussein, 35, an Iraqi photographer working for AP, was taken into custody by the U.S. military on April 12, claiming he was a security risk but without filing charges, the AP disclosed in September. "We want the rule of law to prevail," **Tom Curley**, AP president and CEO, said on Sept. 17. "He either needs

to be charged or released." In a statement e-mailed to AP international editor **John Daniszewski** in May, Major General Jack Gardner, who oversees detainees held by the American military in Iraq, wrote: "He [Hussein] has close relationships with persons known to be responsible for kidnappings, smuggling, improvised explosive device attacks and other attacks on coalition forces." In a review of his work in Fallujah and Ramadi, the AP said it found nothing to indicate Hussein had inappropriate contact with insurgents. The AP said it had worked quietly on the case for five months until the U.S. military gave no indication it would change its position. A series of AP photos from Iraq that won a 2005 Pulitzer Prize included Hussein's shot of four terrorists in Fallujah firing a mortar and small arms at coalition troops.

BEIJING: **Ching Cheong**, 56, a correspondent for *The Straits Times* of Singapore, was sentenced to five years in prison and fined 300,000 yuan (about

(Continued on Page 6)

Welcome to Our New Members

Ken Banta

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Emma Daly

Press Director
Human Rights Watch
Associate Resident

Richard Garella

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PEOPLE

(Continued from Page 5)

\$37,500) in August on charges of spying for Taiwan. Based in Hong Kong, Ching was arrested in the southern Chinese city of Guangzhou last year (July/August 2005 *Bulletin*) and has been held in jail for 18 months. Sentencing was announced two weeks after his closed trial. Ching denied the charges. His wife, Mary Lau, said her husband was entrapped when he tried to obtain recordings of interviews with former Communist party chief Zhao Ziyang, who is under house arrest. In a letter to Hu Jintao, China's president, the OPC Freedom of the Press Committee criticized Ching's prosecution as "a travesty, not only deeply unfair to the journalist but also a sign that the leaders of China continue to have little respect for the rule of law....Ching's case has little to do with the law and much to do with the subject of his reporting."

BOSTON: Jill Carroll asked her captors to shoot her rather than behead her. To an Iraqi man guarding her with a 9-mm pistol at his side, she cried out: "Promise me you will use this gun to kill me by your own hand. I don't want that knife. I don't want the knife, use the gun." That was one of the memories Carroll wrote about in an 11-part series published this summer in *The Christian Science Monitor*. Carroll said the series will be her only published or broadcast report on what she went through during the 82 days she was held captive by Iraqi terrorists in Baghdad. "I don't want to be rich," she said in a statement to *Editor & Publisher*. "I don't want to be famous. I just want to be a foreign correspondent." Dave Cook, the *Monitor's* Washington bureau chief and her spokesman, said: "She is devastated by the death of her translator Alan Enwiya [who was shot dead during the abduction]. She is concerned about the upheaval her kidnapping caused for her driver, Adnan. And she is worried about retributions aimed at her colleagues in Baghdad, her family and herself." In September, Carroll started a one-semester fellowship at the Joan Shorenstein Center on Press, Politics and Public Policy at Harvard, where she is researching the decline of foreign bureaus in the newspaper industry.

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts: Rebecca MacKinnon, who has worked on international news blogs and partici-

patory media at Harvard University since 2004, will join the faculty at the University of Hong Kong's Journalism and Media Studies Centre in January to teach new media. In a blog post this summer, MacKinnon wrote: "I look forward to helping journalism students figure out what skills they need—not just technical, but ethical and intellectual—to lead their profession into new uncharted territory....the emergence of citizens' media is exciting, important and ought to be supported."



Rebecca MacKinnon

MacKinnon was a CNN correspondent in Asia for more than a decade, including Beijing bureau chief from 1998-2001 and Tokyo bureau chief from 2001-2003. MacKinnon describes herself as a "recovering TV correspondent turned blogger." She was a panelist on last year's OPC blog program.

EL FASHER, Sudan: Paul Salopek, 44, a *Chicago Tribune* foreign correspondent and winner of two Pulitzer Prizes, was released on Sept. 9 from a Sudan jail where he had been held for a month on charges of espionage, entering Sudan illegally and writing false news. His Chadian driver and interpreter also were released. Governor Bill Richardson of New Mexico, where Salopek and his wife have a home, flew to Sudan, met with Sudan's president and obtained Salopek's release. Charges against him were dropped. On leave from the *Tribune* and on a *National Geographic* assignment, Salopek and the two Chadians were captured Aug. 6 after they crossed the border from Chad into the troubled Darfur region without visas.



Paul Salopek

Other journalists recently have faced trouble in Sudan. Mohammed Taha, a prominent newspaper editor, was beheaded in September. Reuters reported speculation that he was murdered by Islamic hardliners for articles he published that they deemed blasphemous to the Prophet Muhammad. Sudanese officials confiscated the entire press run of the independent newspaper *Al Sudani*, saying its arti-

cles would compromise investigation into Taha's death. "Newspapers have been censored and confiscated and reporters beaten and harassed while trying to cover unrest over increases in the price of gasoline and other essential items," *New York Times* correspondent Lydia Polgreen wrote from Khartoum.

FAIRFIELD, Connecticut: The "People" columnist joined the OPC in 1960 when he was based in Taipei and has been writing for the *Bulletin* since 1967 when based in Tokyo. He underwent triple bypass surgery in 1989 followed by three angioplasty procedures, turned 86 this summer and is feeling great.

GAZA: "I hope that this never scares a single journalist away from coming to Gaza to cover the story, because the Palestinian people are very beautiful and kindhearted. The world needs to know more about them." That's what Fox News American correspondent Steve Centanni, 60, said when he and his New Zealand cameraman Olaf Wiig, 36, were released after being kidnapped and held captive for 13 days. Wiig commented: "My biggest concern really is that as a result of what happened to us, foreign journalists will be discouraged from coming to tell the story and that would be a great tragedy for the people of Palestine."

On Aug. 14, two trucks boxed-in Centanni and Wiig's sports utility vehicle, which was marked "TV" and parked near the headquarters of the Palestinian Security Services in Gaza City. Four masked gunmen seized the journalists and held them in a dark garage, tied in painful positions and forced to lay face down in dirt. Centanni said they were forced at gunpoint during a video taping to say they had converted to Islam. In a video distributed nine days after their capture, they were shown sitting cross-legged and barefooted on the floor while Centanni said, "We are in fairly good



Steve Centanni (left) and Olaf Wiig with Wiig's wife, TV journalist Anita McNaught, after their release.

health. We get lots of clean water, food every day. Access to a bathroom, shower, clean clothes and our captors are treating us well." Before their release, the Holy Jihad Brigade, an organization previously unheard of, issued a statement saying the newsmen would be freed if the United States released all its Muslim prisoners, but the U.S. State Department rejected making any concessions for their release.

HUNTSVILLE, Texas: Dan Rather has donated \$2 million to Sam Houston State University. The donation will be used for scholarships and discretionary spending in the school's communications program. Dan earned a bachelor's degree in journalism in 1953 at the school. "So many people, known and unknown, helped me to get through Sam Houston State when I was there, desperately trying to make it, that I've always wanted to give back—some how, some way—to the best of my ability," he said in a statement. Rather, the former CBS News anchor and an OPC member, has previously established scholarships and supported other programs at Sam Houston, filmed promotional materials for the school, and arranged for three Sam Houston students to intern for a semester at CBS News in New York. Rather's monetary gift is the largest in Sam Houston State's 127-year history. The university's current enrollment totals 12,270.

LONDON: Reporter Clive Goodman was suspended by *The News of the World*, Britain's top-selling newspaper, in August after he was charged with eavesdropping on Prince Charles' staff. Goodman, who covers the royal family, was charged after members of the Prince's staff complained that they believed someone had listened to voice messages on their cellphones, Reuters reported.

LOS ANGELES: Judea Pearl, father of murdered *Wall Street Journal* correspondent Daniel Pearl, was among the winners of five Purpose Prizes awarded in September to Americans older than 60 who devised innovative ways to address social problems. The elder Pearl, 70, a professor at the University of Los Angeles, shared a \$100,000 prize with Akbar Ahmed, 63, a former High Commissioner of Pakistan to Great Britain and now an American University professor in Washington DC. The Purpose

Prize was created by Civic Ventures, a San Francisco think tank. After Danny was kidnapped and killed by terrorists in Pakistan in 2002, his father and Ahmed traveled nationwide to lead discussions on religious tolerance and Jewish-Muslim understanding. "We have to defeat the hatred that took Danny's life," his father told *Newsweek*. "That is our mission, our revenge."



Judea Pearl

MANILA: Radio newsman Fernando Batul was fatally gunned down May 22 on Mindanao Island, the 79th journalist to be murdered in the Philippines during the past 20 years. The next day President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo ordered security officers to take steps to halt the killings (July/August *Bulletin*). But the carnage continued. George Vigo of the Union of Catholic News Agency, and his wife Mazel, a radio journalist, were fatally shot June 20 by two assailants on motorcycles. Armando Pace, a Mindanao radio reporter who broadcast criticism of local politicians and drug dealing, was fatally shot July 18 while driving home from work. Photographer Vic Melendrez was shot several times and murdered outside his Manila home July 31. No one has been arrested in the two decades of killing. In a letter to President Arroyo, the OPC Freedom of the Press Committee wrote: "The Philippines is now considered the most dangerous country for journalists, outside of a war zone. The reputation of your country is tarnished, and we urge you to enforce your order to mobilize action to end this infamous situation."

MUNICH: Paralyzed from the chest down by a spinal blood clot last year, OPC member Horst Faas works and communicates with friends around the world by e-mail and telephone while sitting in an electronic wheelchair. At around 7pm an aide helps him into his electric-powered bed to watch TV and then he sleeps for 12 hours. He travels by train to Paris and other places in Europe for seminars and exhibitions. He selected photos to illustrate a book about AP photographer Henri Huet written by Huet's grandniece, Helene Gedouin, a Paris editor, and published in Paris in September. Huet was killed in 1971 when the heli-

copter he was riding was shot down over Laos. Faas, a retired AP photographer, won Pulitzer Prizes in 1965 for his reporting on Vietnam and in 1972 for his work in Bangladesh.

OPC member Murray Fromson and his wife, Dodi, recently visited Horst and his wife Ursula. Murray wrote in *Digital Journalist*: Horst "still has his brain, his intellectuality and his will to survive.... He refuses to surrender to the limitations that would stifle the energy of most others similarly affected." Meanwhile, Fromson is completing a memoir about the Cold War. During his 56-year career, Fromson was a correspondent for the AP, NBC News and CBS News in Asia, Europe and Central America and a journalism educator at the University of Southern California.

NEW YORK: Emily Steele, who won OPC Foundation's 2005 Schweisberg Scholarship, now is a reporting assistant at *The Wall Street Journal*, covering digital media and marketing. Emily, who interned at the *Shanghai Daily* while a student at the University of North Carolina, won her scholarship with an essay about China's one-child policy.

To mark his 92nd birthday, veteran AP correspondent John Roderick was the guest of honor at lunch Sept. 18 in the wire service's executive dining room in its new headquarters on West 33rd Street. Tom Curley, AP president and CEO and an OPC member, proposed a champagne toast to Roderick, who joined the AP in 1936 when he was 22 and retired in 1984. In his remarks, John related some highlights of his reporting from the Middle East, Europe and Asia. He recalled that in the U.S. Army during World War II a sergeant wanting to speed up training punched a target to make it appear that all of Roderick's shots were bull's-eyes although he had never before handled a rifle. Later an officer told John he was to be sent to the South Pacific as a sniper, but Roderick talked his way out of the combat assignment.

In retirement, Roderick files AP blogs while preparing to cover the 2008 Olympics in Beijing, where he will report on how the games affect China's government and people. Roderick reported from China's Civil War in the late 1940s and opened the AP's Beijing bureau in 1979

(Continued on Page 8)

PEOPLE

(Continued from Page 7)

after the U.S. and Communist China established diplomatic relations. Most of the guests at the lunch, the AP's first such tribute to one of its correspondents, were past and present AP staffers plus one former UPI correspondent. In addition to Curley, OPC members who attended were **Hugh Mulligan**, **Seymour Topping**, **Kelly Smith Tunney**, **Nick Tatro**, all from AP; **Bruce Dunning**, formerly CBS News; and **Al Kaff**, retired from UPI, once Roderick's competitor but a longtime friend from their years in Tokyo.

◆
OPC member **Edie Lederer** celebrated her 40th anniversary with the AP this summer, and she told "People": "I'm grateful to have had the opportunity to prove that women do have what it takes to cover the biggest stories, from wars and coups to earthquakes and celebrity deaths." What a career! Edie has reported from every continent except Antarctica and now is the AP's UN bureau chief. Edie reported from New York and San Francisco before she was sent to Saigon in 1972 to cover the Vietnam War, her first foreign assignment. She covered the 1973 Arab-Israeli War; the 1980 Soviet



Edie Lederer at 40

invasion of Afghanistan; the 1991 Persian Gulf War; conflicts in Northern Ireland, Bosnia and Somalia; and genocide in Rwanda. She has reported from Cambodia, Laos, Hong Kong, North Korea, Mexico City, Puerto Rico, Africa, London, the Soviet Union, Romania, North Africa and Saudi Arabia. In 1975, she was appointed Peru bureau chief, becoming the first woman to head an AP bureau. "When I joined the AP in 1966, there were very few women covering hard news, but from day one I was out reporting big stories—riots at Columbia University, Martin Luther King Jr., and Bobby Kennedy's Senate campaign to name a few. The AP continued to give me a front row to history."

Four journalists are covering the UN General Assembly as winners of Dag Hammarskjöld Memorial Scholarship fellowships. They are **Farhad Peikar** of *The Daily Outlook*, Kabul, Afghanistan; **Adrianna Carranca Correa**, *O Estado de Sao Paulo*, Brazil; **Godwin Nnanna**, *Businessday*, Lagos, Nigeria; and **Amitabh P. Revi**, NDTV, New Delhi.

◆
Three *Newsweek* executives moved to higher posts in October. **Mark Whitaker**, the magazine's editor and an OPC member, became vice president and editor-in chief of new ventures for Washingtonpost. *Newsweek* Interactive. Whitaker, husband of former OPC President **Alexis Gelber**, also was named corporate editor of *Newsweek*.



Mark Whitaker

Jon Meacham, *Newsweek's* managing editor since 1998 and an OPC member, succeeded Whitaker as editor. He is the author of two books that hit *The New York Times* bestseller lists: "Franklin and Winston: An Intimate Portrait of an Epic Friendship" [New York: Random House, 2003] and "American Gospel: God, the Founding Fathers and the Making of a Nation" [New York: Random House, 2006].



Jon Meacham

Daniel Klaidman, *Newsweek's* former Jerusalem bureau chief and most recently Washington bureau chief, was named the magazine's managing editor.



Daniel Klaidman

◆
Michael J. Gerson, a former senior editor at *U.S. News and World Report*, will join the Council of Foreign Relations next July as senior fellow to write on topics including foreign policy, global health and development, religion and the democracy agenda. Gerson is former speechwriter and advisor to President George W. Bush.

Kristen Gillespie has used part of the OPC Foundation's Irene Kuhn Scholarship she won last year to go to Syria to tape a story that will be broadcast on National Public Radio. In an e-mail to OPC Executive Director **Sonya Fry**, Kristen wrote: "I've used part of that award to go to a remote village in Syria where inbreeding has had catastrophic effects on the local population. Yet, because they can't afford to marry outside their families, the practice continues." Gillespie won her scholarship with an essay about violence in Baalbek, a Hizbollah stronghold in Lebanon.

WASHINGTON: Eight U.S. journalists are working this autumn as fellows in the International Reporting Project, which is directed by OPC member **John Schidlovsky** at Johns Hopkins University. The fellows, news organizations where they work, and the countries they are focusing on are: **Sarah Carr**, *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*, China; **Jennifer Dunn**, Honolulu's KTUH-FM, China; **Na Eng**, PBS in New York, Burkina Faso; **Matthew Ozug**, Sound Portraits Productions in New York, Cambodia; **Nazanin Rafsanjani**, freelance radio reporter in New York, Iran; **Eva Sanchis**, New York's *El Diario-La Prensa*, Cuba; **Jacob Silberberg**, freelance photographer in Baghdad, Venezuela; and **Katie Thomas**, *Newsday*, Republic of Congo.

IN MEMORY

Pham Xuan An, 79, who during the Vietnam War led a double life in South Vietnam as a North Vietnamese spy and a respected reporter for Western news organizations, died of emphysema Sept. 20 at a military hospital in Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon). "In the history of wartime espionage, few were as successful as An," **Richard Pyle**, who covered the Vietnam War for five years, and **Margie Mason** wrote in an AP obituary. While secretly leaving military documents and reports in containers at spots around Saigon for the Viet Cong, An worked in Saigon for Reuters and later for 10 years as *Time's* chief Vietnamese reporter. After the war, **Stanley Karnow**, a former *Time-Life* correspondent in Asia, commented on An: "I was struck by how much he knew and was willing to share. He said later that his function as a spy was not disinformation, it was to gather the best info he could for them [the Viet Cong]." In a 2000 interview with the AP,

An said he always had warm feelings for his press colleagues and for the United States, where he attended college at Fullerton, California. "But deep down he remained a 'true believer' in the Communist cause as the best way to free Vietnam from foreign control," the AP wrote.



Oriana Fallaci in Mexico City in 1968

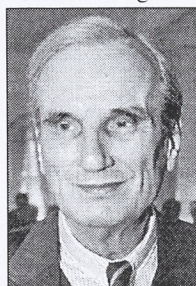
Oriana Fallaci, 76, an Italian journalist and author known for her abrasive interviews with world leaders, died of breast cancer Sept. 15 in a Florence, Italy, hospital. She gained international fame from her tough and combative interviews with Henry Kissinger, Willy Brandt, the Ayatollah Khomeini, Nguyen Cao Ky, Yasser Arafat, the Shah of Iran, Golda Meir, Werner Von Braun, Walter Cronkite, Hugh Hefner, Sean Connery, Sammy Davis Jr. and other world leaders and celebrities. From the late Pakistani leader Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, she extracted such criticism of India's Indira Gandhi that a 1972 peace treaty between the two nations almost went unsigned. She kept asking then Secretary of State Kissinger to explain his star-like status until he finally told her, "Sometimes I see myself as a cowboy leading the caravan alone astride his horse, a wild west tale if you like." The interview portrayed Kissinger as controlling much of U.S. and international politics, and years later he referred to the Fallaci interview as "the most disastrous conversation I ever had with any member of the press." Fallaci denied her reputation as a brutal interrogator, insisting instead that she merely asked the questions other reporters lacked the courage to ask.

In books and interviews after 9/11, she became a harsh critic of Islamic extremists and of Islam itself. During World War II, at the age of 10, she became a lookout for the Italian Resistance. As a journalist she covered wars in Vietnam, Central Asia and South America. During clashes in Mexico City days before the 1968 Summer Olympics, she was shot three times, dragged down steps by soldiers and left for dead. Written in Italian,

most of her non-fiction books and novels have been translated into English, French, Spanish, German, Swedish, Dutch, Croatian and Greek.

Hilda Bernstein, 91, a former South African journalist and an anti-apartheid activist, died Sept. 8 of heart failure in her Cape Town home. Born in London, she immigrated to South Africa in 1932 when she was 17 years old and worked in advertising, publishing and journalism. Her late husband, Rusty, was the only defendant acquitted in the 1964 trial of several anti-apartheid activists including Nelson Mandela, who received a life sentence. But police harassment made life difficult for the Bernsteins, a white couple, and they crossed the border into Botswana on foot—a journey Hilda described in her book "The World that Was Ours"—and eventually settled in Britain. They returned to South Africa after Mandela was elected president in 1994. She was a founding member of the Federation of South African Women, the nation's first multiracial women's organization.

Journalist **Joachim Fest**, 79, the first German to write a major biography of Hitler, died Sept. 11 in Kronberg-im-Taunus, Germany. His comprehensive life of Hitler was published in 1973 and came out in the United States the following year, titled "Hitler: A Biography." Fest wrote several other books about Nazi Germany, including "Speer: The Final Verdict" [New York: Harcourt, 2002], a study of Albert Speer, the architect Hitler selected to design grandiose structures planned for the Third Reich. Fest worked for radio, television, magazines and newspapers including the weekly *Der Spiegel* and the daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, from which he retired in 1993 as co-publisher and director of its cultural pages. During World War II, he served in the Wehrmacht, was captured and spent time in an American POW camp.



Joachim Fest

Gordon Manning, a news executive at CBS and NBC for four decades, was celebrated for his ability to land the tough interview. Manning scored a scoop in the early 1970s, after Huang Hua, China's

representative at the UN, rejected several requests for an interview, once slamming a door in Manning's face. When Huang planned to fly from New York to Paris, Manning bought all available first-class seats on the Air France flight, and asked an attendant to serve unlimited champagne to the Chinese diplomat. It worked. Manning, **Walter Cronkite** and a cameraman approached Huang, and he gave them an in-flight interview. His most famous score was landing the first interview on U.S. television with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Manning visited Moscow several times over two years before arranging Gorbachev's one-hour exchange with NBC News anchor **Tom Brokaw** in 1987.

At CBS News, Manning led the news team that covered President Nixon's 1972 trip to China. Manning won George Polk Awards in Journalism for the Gorbachev interview and for reports from China shortly before the 1989 Tiananmen Square demonstrations. Before working as vice president at both CBS News and NBC News, Manning was a United Press reporter in Boston, managing editor of *Colliers* magazine and executive editor at *Newsweek*. Manning, 89, died Sept. 6 in a Norwalk, Connecticut, hospital after suffering heart failure at his home in Westport, Connecticut.

Joe Rosenthal snapped the scene with his Speed Graphic camera, shutter speed 1/400th of a second. The photo of five U.S. Marines and a Navy corpsman raising an American flag over battle-scarred Iwo Jima won a Pulitzer Prize and became the most famous image of World War II (see "New Books," page 12). Joe took the picture on Feb. 23, 1945, the fifth day of the five-week battle in which more than 6,800 U.S. servicemen were killed fighting 21,000 Japanese troops. The photo was reprinted on 3.5 million Treasury Department posters publicizing a war-bond drive, pictured on a 3-cent U.S. postage stamp in 1945, a 32-cent stamp in 1995, reprinted in thousands of newspapers, magazines and books, and served as the model for the Marine Corps War Memorial near Arlington National Cemetery. But Rosenthal received only a few thousand dollars for the photo, including a \$4,200 bonus in war bonds from the AP, a \$1,000 prize from a photo magazine and \$700 from a couple of radio appearances.

Rosenthal, an AP photographer during
(Continued on Page 10)

Q&A: AMY GOODMAN

(Continued from Page 3)

holding his child's hand, into the water. And the young reporter started to cry. That's what un-embedded reporting looks like.

You also discuss *The New York Times'* year-long delay in reporting the National Security Agency's wiretapping program and contrast it with the mainstream and independent media's in-depth investigations of the Nixon administration in the early 1970s.

You go back to Watergate, and journalists saw themselves as reporters, as journalists with the highest mission, which is to challenge those in power. At the end of the book, we talk about those who resist, those who fight back: Amira Haas who is an Israeli Jewish reporter for Ha'aretz, and Robert Fisk, perhaps the premiere war correspondent of the day, who says our job is to monitor the centers of power, to hold those in power accountable.

This is what the journalists of today should be doing. This is what many journalists want to be doing. This is why journalists often go into the profession. But they find that joining establishment papers, mainstream papers and networks—often the very reasons they went into journalism are the very inspiration that gets them in trouble with their editors. We have a media today that is cowed, that is simply acting as a megaphone for those in power. Journalists, in order to get the soundbite from the defense secretary, from the vice president, perhaps even the president, to get the quote they can get back to their editor, are trading truth and the tough questions that often the citizens are now asking. That's why when we talk about people who are fighting back, we talk about the citizens who are asking the questions—someone like Cindy Sheehan.

In your book, you talk about the need to "seize the time." What do you mean, and why is it particularly important to do this now?

Why particularly now? We're talking about wars on a number of fronts. Wars in Afghanistan, wars in Iraq, wars that are conducted in the names of Americans. How much information are Americans getting? Because if we live in a democracy Americans should be able to decide whether this should happen. That's why it's so absolutely essential—it's a matter of life and death to have this information.

What I have found in covering these

very difficult issues is as I travel around the country—and we travel to hundreds of cities every year, we broadcast from all over—the amount of hope that people get from the broadcast, even with voices of such pain on the broadcast. I think there's just something empowering about having information. You then decide where you go from there.

Every person doesn't have to reinvent the wheel. There are many pro-democracy groups in the world and at home that are doing things. People feel empowered. So-called media experts will say that there's only an eight or nine second attention span in this country—that's the average soundbite. I find the opposite. People are intensely interested, and they will listen for a long period of time if they feel like what they're getting is honest, authentic and real. Not that small circle of pundits who know so

little about so much who are explaining the world to us. But you open up the forum. And we have the responsibility as journalists to open up this forum. I see the media as a huge kitchen table that stretches across not just this country, but the globe, because American media is extremely powerful, and it reaches all parts of the globe. A huge kitchen table that we all sit around and discuss and debate the most important issues of the day: war and peace, life and death. And anything less is disservice to a democratic society, is a disservice to the servicemen and women of this country. They can't have these debates on military bases. They rely on us in civilian society and that is the power of the press: to have these discussions that determine whether they will be sent to war, whether they will go and kill or be killed.

PEOPLE – IN MEMORY

(Continued from Page 9)

the war, said he nearly missed the flag-raising. He had decided not to climb Mount Surabachi because a flag already had been raised on the summit. But he went ahead and climbed the 546-foot mountain, where he found servicemen preparing to raise a second, larger flag. "Out of the corner of my eye, I had seen the men start the flag up. I swung my camera and shot the scene. That is how the picture was taken, and when you take a picture like that, you don't come away saying you got a great shot. You don't know." Rejected for military service because of poor eyesight, Rosenthal covered the invasions of New Guinea, Hollandia, Guam, Peleliu, Anguar and Iwo Jima. He started his career in 1930, a year out of high school, as an office boy at the Newspaper Enterprise Association. Two years later, he joined the *San*

Francisco News as a reporter-photographer, and later worked for Acme Newspictures and *The New York Times-Wide World Photos* before joining the AP. He left the AP in 1945 to join the *San Francisco Chronicle*, where he worked as a photographer for 35 years before retiring. Rosenthal, 94, died Aug. 20 of natural causes in an assisted living facility in Novato, a San Francisco suburb.

Vietnamese journalist **Yen Ngoc Do**, 65, who helped foreign correspondents cover several of Vietnam War's last battles, died Aug. 17 of complications from diabetes and kidney disease in Westminster, California's Little Saigon, 30 miles south of Los Angeles. As the war intensified in the weeks before the fall of Saigon, Do assisted American and French correspondents in their reporting. After the war ended in 1975, Do and his family were among the first wave of Vietnamese refugees to arrive in California. In 1978, he founded in his garage the newspaper *Nguoi Viet* (Vietnamese People) as a weekly that grew into a daily with a circulation of 17,800, spawning several magazines and broadcast and Internet reporting. The newspaper became an influential voice for moderation among Vietnamese émigrés. Do shared much of his profit with his staff and helped arriving refugees with job advice and personal loans. Vietnamese artists, writers and intellectuals shared and exhibited their work in his office building



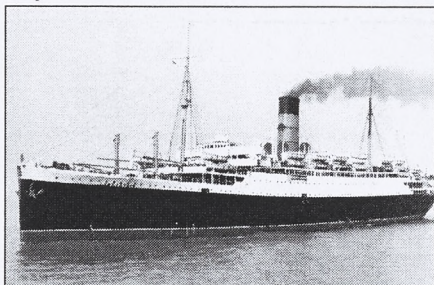
Joe Rosenthal at the Iwo Jima Memorial

NEW BOOKS

(Continued from Page 12)

then business chief for Dow Jones in China before becoming a venture capitalist. He spoke with humor in discussing his book's tips about doing business in China: "If your Chinese counterpart wants to finalize a deal after a maotai-soaked banquet, it's better to throw up on the contract than sign it." McGregor said the Chinese government has a better understanding of the U.S. than Washington has of Beijing. "They are much better at pulling our strings than we are at pulling theirs." He pointed out that China is funding the U.S. fiscal debt. "The Iraq war is being funded by China. The rebuilding of New Orleans is being funded by China. I would propose that they should probably put the street signs in New Orleans in Chinese as a tribute to the Chinese people for helping us out."

TWO OF WORLD WAR II's biggest maritime disasters are described by authors who have lived in Hong Kong. Several thousand British and Australian soldiers and a few women and children were aboard the 16,000-ton *Lancastria*, a Cunard liner turned troopship that was sent to the French coast to



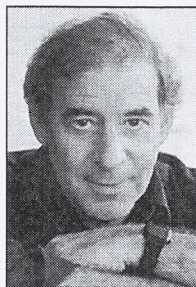
The *Lancastria*

rescue them in the early summer of 1940 after they were left stranded following the Dunkirk evacuation. As it was leaving the Loire estuary, the ship was bombed by a German dive-bomber and capsized. German aircraft machine-gunned survivors struggling in the oily waters. The sinking of the *Lancastria* was Britain's greatest maritime disaster, its death toll exceeding the total losses of the *Titanic* and *Lusitania* together. Prime Minister Winston Churchill ordered that the sinking was not to be reported in the media, a ban he never lifted. The disaster is described in "The Sinking of the *Lancastria*: Britain's Greatest Maritime Disaster and Churchill's Cover Up" [London: Pocket Books] by **Jonathan Fenby**, a former editor at the London *Observer* and Hong Kong's *South China Morning Post*.

In 1942 in waters east of Shanghai, the American submarine *USS Grouper* sank the *Lisbon Maru*, a Japanese army transport. Unknown to the submarine crew, the Japanese ship's holds were filled with almost 2,000 British and Australian prisoners of war captured 10 months earlier during the fall of Hong Kong. Japanese soldiers were taken off the stricken vessel, but before leaving they battened down the hatches over the holds, trapping the British and Australian soldiers. More than 1,000 of the POWs died. Some of them managed to escape into the sea. Some of them were shot by guards on escorting Japanese ships, and a handful of survivors reached a Chinese island. Days later the *Grouper* crew picked up an AP dispatch from Rome that quoted a Tokyo announcement that an American submarine had sunk a Japanese ship carrying British and Australian POWs. "Needless to say, there was nothing but silence when we received the news," *Grouper* crew member Garfield Kvalheim is quoted in "The Sinking of the *Lisbon Maru*: Britain's Forgotten Wartime Tragedy" [Hong Kong University Press] by longtime Hong Kong resident **Tony Banham**. The U.S. submarine's skipper, Rob Roy McGregor, and his crew were cleared of all blame since there was no evidence they knew the Japanese ship was carrying prisoners from Allied nations.

EUROPE

BEFORE WORLD WAR II, hundreds of Italian journalists, lawyers, professors and scientists escaped Benito Mussolini's fascist government and took refuge in Paris. Fighting fascism with typewriters, by 1938 they were producing 512 clandestine newspapers that were smuggled into Italy. Their story is told in the novel "The Foreign Correspondent" [New York: Random House] by **Alan Furst**, author of several historical spy novels. The book opens when Mussolini's agents assassinate the Italian expatriate editor of an anti-fascist newspaper while he is in the midst of his weekly assignation with a politician's wife in a Paris hotel. Carlo Weisz, a Spanish Civil War correspondent, is appointed to replace him in Paris

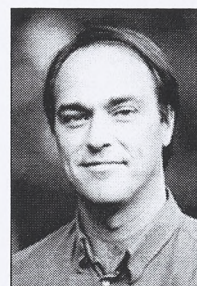


Alan Furst

as editor of the underground newspaper *Liberazione*. Weisz also is a Reuters correspondent, a job that gives him a front-row seat to events leading up to World War II. Furst's "scenes are drenched in reality—he's a stickler for historical, geographical and other details," **Bill Bell** wrote in the *New York Daily News*.

MIDDLE EAST

DURING THE 1948 ARAB-ISRAELI WAR, Bashir Al-Khairi and his family fled from old Palestine to live as refugees in the West Bank. Nearly 20 years later, he returned to find his childhood home to see what became of the lemon tree his father planted in the backyard. He found his old house occupied by Holocaust survivors from Bulgaria, and was greeted at the door by their young daughter, Dalia. The story of Dalia and Bashir's friendship and the 70-year history of Israeli-Palestinian relations are told in "The Lemon Tree: An Arab, A Jew and the Heart of the Middle East" [New York: Bloomsbury USA] by **Sandy Tolan**. Reporting from the Middle East and Latin America, the author has written for magazines and newspapers, and produced documentaries for NPR and Public Radio International. He won the OPC's 1998 Lowell Thomas Award for his NPR documentary about the same story that he expands in his book.



Sandy Tolan

NORTH AMERICA

ANDY ROONEY ASKS: "Why can't Americans—let alone our president—speak English anymore? How do we expect to fight a terrorist enemy that we can't even locate? And when did capitalism go so terribly wrong?" These are among the questions Rooney poses in his latest book, "Out of My Mind: The Opinions of Andy Rooney" [New York: PublicAffairs]. Andy, an OPC member, "60 Minutes" curmudgeon and a weekly newspaper columnist, goes on: "People trying to be nice say, 'What's wrong with being old?' It's a dumb question to which I have a ready answer: 'I'm going to die before you do; that's what wrong with it.'" He adds: "I am not a great writer, but I don't write badly very often. That passes for good writing."

New Books

GLOBAL

BILLIONAIRE BILL GATES now owns all of UPI's 11.5 million photos in his company, Corbis. Covering two centuries of history, the photos are stored in a Pennsylvania cave. Gates allowed Gary Haynes unlimited access to the photo library, and Haynes selected more than 225 of the photos for the book, "Picture This!: The Inside Story and Classic Photos of United Press Newspictures" [New York: Time-Warner/Hachette Bulfinch]. A 1960 picture shows a right-wing Japanese student fatally stabbing Japan Socialist Party Chairman Inejiro Asanuma with a two-foot sword during a political debate

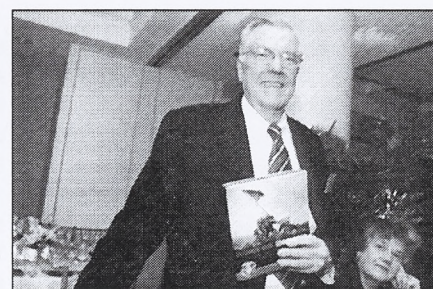


The Assassination

before 3,000 people. Photographer Yashushi Nagao caught the action on the last shot left in his 4x5 film pack, and the photo won a Pulitzer Prize. The student later hanged himself in his jail cell. Haynes, who wrote the book's chapters and its picture captions, joined UPI as a photographer in 1958 and was appointed as the first national photo editor of *The New York Times* in 1969. He writes: "Daily skirmishes kept both UPI and AP photographers at their best as they attempted to outshoot, out edit, or simply out hustle the other guy (there were no women in UPI or AP photo ranks in those days) to be first to get the best picture 'on the wire' and transmit it to hundreds of publications around the world." OPC member Walter Cronkite, who started his career with United Press, wrote the book's forward.

ASIA

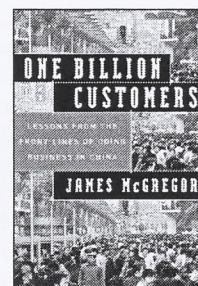
THE WORLD WAR II BATTLE FOR IWO JIMA and the Pulitzer Prize photo of the raising of the American flag on Iwo's Mount Surabachi, is told in "Uncommon Valor, Common Virtue" [New York: Berkley Caliber/Penguin] by Hal Buell. The magazine *AP World* wrote: "An AP staffer for 41 years, Buell wanted to tell the story of the battle and the picture, provide an accurate account of how the photo was made and publish the book while 94-year-old Joe Rosenthal, who captured the image, was still around." The book was published in May. Rosenthal died three months later on Aug. 20 (see "In Memory," page 10). "He saw the book before he died," Hal told the *Bulletin*.



Hal Buell holds an autographed copy of "Uncommon Valor, Common Virtue"

Buell said Rosenthal's photo contributed to his decision to work in photojournalism while he was a student at Northwestern University's Medill School of Journalism.

CHINA IS THE WORLD'S largest startup and the largest turnaround at the same time. James McGregor argued in discussing his book, "One Billion Customers: Lessons from the Front Line of Doing Business in China" [London: Nicholas Brealey Publishing]. "They are doing everything from scratch," the author told an audience at the Foreign Correspondents' Club in Hong Kong. "Why are they able to do this? Because they have 2,000 years of history, 2,000 years of people who are hard-working and very acquisitive. Basically the Chinese government just let them be Chinese people again." McGregor was a *Wall Street Journal* correspondent and



One Billion Customers

(Continued on Page 11)

LAWRENCE WRIGHT
"THE LOOMING
TOWER"

Wednesday, October 4
at 5:30pm

SAVE THE DATE
FILM NIGHT:
THE LAST KING OF
SCOTLAND

Thursday, October 12

Place and time to be
announced

Forest Whitaker, who plays
the brutal dictator Idi Amin,
will be on hand for Q&A

Overseas Press Club of America
40 West 45 Street
New York, NY 10036 USA